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New Hork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British elections: Tory gains, 17: Unionist, 1: Gladstonian, 9. = M, de Freycinet defending the Panama Canal lottery. === Thirty- | city. five persons hurt in a railroad collision in Scotland.

— The widow of Schulze Dehtsch burned to death in Berlin. === The captured fishermen fined \$400 each by the Dominion authorities, CONGRESS.-The House in session. === An in-

justice to alien bondhoiders prevented; debate on the Deficiency bill. - In Committee: Colonel Morrison preparing an adverse report on the Randail Tariff bill. - Kumors about four Congress-

DOMESTIC-The Hadependence Day celebrated throughout the Union; a day of speechmaking at Woodstock, Conn. Several persons burt by an accident to a car at Binghamton. Sam Jones on temperance at Lake Walden, Mass. New-York defeated in two games of baseball at Detroit, = Races at Chicago; Silver Cloud beaten, = Rowing regatta on the Charles River.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Fire in Harlem, causing Union Square in favor of Home Kule. === Tammany celebration of the Fourth of July. - Patriotic observances in Harlem. = Pontiac, La Juive, Charity, Inspector B., Favor, Miss Daly and Abraham won the Long Branch races, ==== First day of the Cedarburst summer meeting. ==== Lacrosse games on Staten Island, = Larchmont Yacht Club regatta. = Rowing races on the Pa-saie River. Scottish games in Brook yn and at Union Hill, N. J.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Hot and fair. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 88°; lowest, 68°; average, 78°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the acdress being changed as often as desired. in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

It is yet too early to give an accurate prediction of the result of the electoral contest in Great Britain, but so far the Conservatives are ahead. They have gained twenty-one seats, while the Unionists have gained two and the Gladstonians thirteen. Tais does not look well for the cause of Home Rule; but there is yet no reason for despondency.

A lower city tax rate is promised this year as compared with last, but unfortunately, it to defeat the Republican candidate. But is not due to any decrease in the city expenditures. An increase of \$50,000,000 in the assessed valuations of real and personal property, as shown by the returns delivered to the Aldermen yesterday, and a large increase in the issue of city bonds, are the basis of the proposed tax rate of \$2.28. That is the regulation sort of "economy" furnished by the Democratic party.

'It was a great day for baseball yesterday. All the leading clubs in the country were engaged in contests for the championship. The New-York Club was beaten twice at Detroit, though it played well. Luck rather than superior playing led to the defeat of the New-Yorkers. According to the reports their friends have no reason to feel despondent; and as such a "run of luck" is unusual, a better showing may be expected in te-day's

It seems that the owners of the schooners seized by the Canadians the other day acted as | through the mire. advised by Secretary Bayard, and they cannot understand how it is that he fails to secure them relief. There is nothing extraordinary about this. The Administration has shown a disposition from the first to refuse protection to American fishermen. Its advice seems to be about as fatal as its policy of neglect. But then a country without a navy or a single firstclass gun on its coast defences, and with the Democratic majority in the House refusing any money to provide these things, is hardly in a position to demand its rights of a foreign power.

Tammany Hall, as the leading Democratic organization of the city, makes no disguise of its hostility to Civil Service Reform. The principal speaker at its celebration yesterday, Senator Vance, of North Carolina, was prob ably invited because of his well-known viewon this question. He did not disappoint the Tammany boys, either. He preached the doctrine that "the spoils belong to the victors' in a way to elicit "uproarious applause, There was no speaker at the meeting who dis agreed with Mr. Vance on this question, other wise it would not have been the thoroughly representative Domocratic gathering that it was

Among the other good speeches delivered at Woodstock, Conn., yesterday, on invitations of Mr. Bowen, was one by General Gros venor, of Ohio, on the ballot. A free and hon est ballot is indispensable to the maintenance of a republican form of government. The discussion of any abuses that exist at the ballot box is highly pertinent on the anniversary of Independence Day. That such abuses do exisin the South is notorious and indisputable Under this insidious method of sapping the foundations of the republic 8,000 voters elect a member of Congress in Southern States though the average in the North is 35,149 It takes more votes to elect twenty-one Congressmen in Ohio than it does to elect fortyfive in the five Southern States where the col ored vote preponderates. This is a much more serious question than it is generally thought to be; and General Grosvenor and every one else who directs attention to it is doing his country faithful service.

Mr. Randall has a low estimate of the intelfigence of the people of this country if he thinks that they are to be deceived by the

reiteration of his statements about Democratic economy. It is hardly a week since Mr Hiscock thoroughly exposed in the House of Representatives the falsehood of Mr. R mdall's claim, and yet he reiterated it yesterday in a speech in Tammany Hall. Cutting appropriations down below the needs of the Governmen and calling that economy, while the deficiency has to be made up later in deficiency bills, is the basis of Randall's claim. This leaves out or consideration the Democratic | neglect of the Navy, coast defences and important public works. The appropriations made at this session for the ordinary and current expenses of the Government will be larger than ever made before for the same purposes. This is the kind of retrenchment and materially from what they preach,

There was no diminution in the fervor with which Independence Day was celebrated as compared with other years. While perhaps less gunpowder was burnt than formerly there was just as much patriotism displayed. Quieter and less noisy ways of enjoyment were chosen. The seaside offered great inducements to those who wished to escape from the heat of the city and a larger number than ever before are said to have taken that method of rejoicing over the freedom which Uncle Sam gives to all. The people of Harlem took the lead so far as celebrating in the old-fashioned way was concerned. They paid the penalty of their zeal for fireworks in a fire that caused a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The city has been fortunate to escape with only one large fire considering that the Fire Department has been kept busy for two days putting out small fires, caused by the foolish custom of permitting fireworks to be set off in all parts of the

STICKING TO SCAMPS.

President Cleveland manifests not a little anxiety about his Cabinet and the other officials who are tarred with the telephone scandal. According to reports, he has been not unwilling to change more than once, but has been dissuaded by the urgent appeals of party friends, or by the pressure of leading Southern Democrats. He has been told that it has been. would not be good for the Administration or the party to abandon any of its friends when under fire." Other Presidents have had that idea, and it did not bring them credit. On the contrary, it stained noble lives.

When the President has done right, he has received credit from his political opponents. \$200,000 damage. = Labor demonstration at His Administration in financial matters, for example, has received unstinted praise. To his defence of the country against the dangers resulting from silver coinage high honor has been ungrudgingly given. Can be not understand that he disgraces and destroys himself, if he identifies his Administration with a set of men who have been trading on their official influence. The miserable pettifogging of the Boyle report, the President may be sure, does not deceive the people in the least. Stock was given to certain prominent Democrats, because of their prominence, in order to secure their powerful influence. Public recommendations, by Carland and others, enabled the company to sell rights and pocket large sums of money. But that was not enough. The power of the Government of the United States was wanted THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address to make the job appear more promising. Garland and Goode, the master holding the stocks and the man doing the work, lent themselves with other high officials of the Government and leading men of the party to this undertaking, and they have dragged the Administration and the party into the courts to conduct a presecution for their private gain.

President Cleveland came into office as a reformer. Of course, the few spiteful votes that turned the scales in New-York, as he well knows, would have been cast for Habert O Thompson as readily as for his friend, in order behind them was a great number of votes cast by men who teally believed Mr. Cleveland ready and able to banish corruption and jobbery from public affairs. It is the plain truth that, but for this notion, he would never have had a chance in the party convention. He may rest assured that the Democratic party is not going to shoulder the load of this telephone scandal in the next Presidential campaign. President Cleveland can go into history, if he chooses, as the President who professed to seek reform, and brought about him the most shameless ring of plunderers that ever infested the public offices. Or he can claim the thanks of his own party, and the confidence of the public, by turning out every man who has been guilty of participation in this scandalous job. It is for him to choose, and he may be sure that Republicans, who care much for the success of their party, but more for the reputation of the country, would rather not see him drag the American name

THE GLADSTON -BALFOUR LETTERS.

The correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, printed in THE TERBUNE's cable letter yesterday, would have been help ful to the Liberal canvass if it could have been published a fortnight earlier. It discloses the fact that an offer was made soon after the elections of last year to aid the Conservative Government in settling the Irish question. Lord Randolph Churchill's assumption that there was nothing in Mr. Gladstone's letters to Mr. Balfour to indicate a definite policy and that the terms employed would have covered measures of coercion as well as Home Rule is not sustained by the evidence. If Mr Gladstone had had coercion in mind, he would not have opened negotiations with the Conservative Government. That was the rock on which his own Ministry had been wrecked, and to which Lord Salisbury had given a wide berth Coercion had been abandoned by the Government; Lord Carnarvon had adopted a conciliatory policy; Lord Spencer had been harshly riticised in the House of Commons by Concryative Ministers for enforcing the Crimes Act; and there had been an open alliance between the Nationalists and the Conservatives in the elections. It would be irrational to suppose that Mr. Gladstone seriously proposed a reversion to coercion under such circumstances and offered his assistance in carrying measures which a majority of his own party would be certain to condomn. Besides he distinctly referred in his letter to Mr. Balfour to propo alfor settling the whole question of the fature government of Ireland." Coercion would have implied a return to Lord Spencer's Crimes Act. It could not have been regarded by Mr. Gladstone as a basis for settling the Irish question. Although the letter itself was vague in its

terms, neither Mr. Balfour nor Lord Salisbury could have been at a loss to understand Ma Gladstone's meaning. Already rumors were in the air that the Liberal leader had become a convert to Home Rule, Statements of his views, unauthorized but generally credited, had appeared in the London press and Herbert Gladstone had plainly indicated a radica. hange in his father's ideas of governing Ire land. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Lord Salisbury could have supposed that Mr. Gladstone was conveying to them intimations of his acqui-

escence in a revival of coercion measures. They must have known that he considered it necessary to make tremendous concessions to the victorious Irish leader. Mr. Palfour had talked with him before receiving the letter and was evidently impressed with the gravity of his views of the impending crisis and the urgent need for joint action on the part of the great English parties on lines as broad as they were new. He could not have been in any doub! as to whether Mr. Gladstone was proposing coercion, which had been tried so many times or seriously considering the practicability of granting Mr. Parnell's demands,

The correspondence is calily interpreted in the light of the facts, Mr. Gladstone had asked the country to furnish a Laberal mareform the Democrats practise and it differs jority large enough to deal with Irish questions independently of the Nationalists. country had not granted his demand. Government with its 251 scats and Mr. Parnell's 86 seats had a majority of 4 over the Liberals. Lord Salisbury could only hope to remain in office with the aid of Irish votes. Mr. Gladstone, convinced that both parties were at the mercy of the Nationalists and that coercion was no longer practicable, made Lord Sali-bury a patriotic and magnanimous offer He avowed his willingness to support measure for the final settlement of the Irish question and advised, as a matter of public policy, that the Conservative Government should ac promptly and decisively. They had been profit ing by the Irish vote; Mr. Parnell was favorably disposed toward them; let them go for ward and deal with the government of Ireland on new, even extreme, lines of concession, and Mr. Gladstone would bring to their aid his political influence, as he had already done in the settlement of the Penjdeh and Bulgarian ques tions. It would be a public calamity, he said. if these great questions should fall into the lines of party conflict. He endeavored to avert that calamity and to prevent the rupture in the Liberal organization and the present appeal to the country, which have resulted from the attempt of a single party to bring in Home If Lord Salisbury had accepted Mi Glad-tone's proposals in a state-manlike and comageous manner, instead of rejecting them summarily, the history of the last six months would have been very different from what it

THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS.

The reduction in the price of gas does not appear to have worked much saving to the average consumer. Complaint is made in some quarters that the bills are as high as ever, the reduction of the price per thousand feet being offset by charging for a larger quantity. Complaints of this kind have always been made. and though the corporations invariably deny the use of greater pressure, and energetically maintain that if the gas bills are as high as before it is because the consumers burn more, there are many cases in which this explanation cannot be accepted. Many consumers, perplexed by the futility of all their attempts to reduce their gas bills, long ago fell back upon the theory of increased pressure on the mains. It is true that a public official is supposed to keep watch over this, and to record the pressure regularly. But if, as has been asserted, this official makes his inspection during the slack hours, that is, in the day-time, it is quite possible that the statistics may convey very misleading ideas as to the extent of the pressure employed at night,

It may seem that in a matter of fact like this there should be no difficulty in determining the actual state of the case. But in truth nothing is harder. The gas meter, theoretically assumed to be an automatic measuring machine, incapable of chicane or prejudice or partiality, produces in a majority of lastances such strange results that the average citizen is prepared to believe the thing possessed of a malign intelligence, directed with unscrupulous try to reduce the consumption of gas after the meter has once "got the hang" of the expenditure. Even the summary process of sealing up the burners and stopping the consumption altogether has been attempted in vain, and after a month's experiment the usual bill has been presented and perhaps even the faithless meter has been referred to in justification of the claim. Meantime the staple corporate theory is that just as soon as the price of gas is lowered everybody hastens to burn just so much more gas than before as will keep the cost of it at the old level. It is true that this theory does violence to the principle of thrift which is an active motor in most human beings, but so long as the companies refuse to admit the possibility of an increase in the pressure there is really no other available explanation of the too obvious fact that the price of gas may be reduced without making any appreciable difference in the cost of it to the consumer.

Perhaps it will occur to some of our readers that the question whether or not the pressure is increased ought not to be left wholly to the discretion of the corporation, and cannot be settled by a public functionary who confines his inspection to the day-time. It must be admitted that there is a certain force in these considerations. Indeed, it may be urged that thus far no serious attempt has been made to prevent the forcing of the gas through the pipes at whatever rate may suit the companies. and that until this paint is attended to the public can have no security whatever against evercharging. Gas companies are no doubt composed of average men, but like average men they are apt to succurub to temptation. To permit them to regulate the pressure directly or indirectly, with a single eye to the production of dividends, is to expose them to a seductive influence perhaps beyond their resisting capacity. It is unquestionably possible so to supervise the pressure that it cannot be unduly increased during the busy hours, and it is equally possible to prevent the use of an inferior quality of gas. But until both these things have been provided for it looks as though the nominal reduction of the price of gas was likely to be one of those deceptive shams which

"keep the word of promise to the ear But break it to the hope."

PROBIBILION VERSUS TEMPERANCE. The letter of H., which we publish to-day, gives a forcible presentation of the inconsistency and double-back-action politics to which the third-party Prohibitionists are committing themselves. In New-Jersey, as our correspondent points out, these alleged friends of tem perance propose to throw all the State offices into the hands of whiskey Democrats, in order to check drunkenness. Believing, so they say, that the manufacture and sale of all liquor should be made illegal, the equeer reformers set about their work by using their votes to intrench the saloon in politics. "H." shows plainly that if the New-Jersey Prohibitionists succeed in beating the Republicans, the result will be the suppression of all temperance measmes for several years; for, of course, the wildest Prohibitionist does not believe that the Democrats will do anything for their cause,

But the Prohibitionist leaders say they mean to show their power. Curiously enough that is just what the late Southwestern milroad strike was undertaken for. The result in that case was certainly not such as to encourage further experiments in the same line, and the third-party men can only show their power to upset their own cause. Yet the situation is not a difficult one. To all who are not blinded by prejudice or passion it is perfectly clear that the one way by which the Prohibitionists can help temperance is by sticking to the Republican party. The third-party movement can never be anything but a side-show to the great Democratic circus, and when the election is over, and the men who have east their votes for Rum in the name of Temperance sit down to calculate what they have gained, there will be a general disposition among them to take to sackcloth and ashes as the fittest costume under the circumstances. When any Prohibitionist finds it possible to stop drinking by voting whiskey Demociats into office it is to be hoped he will make a note of the fact.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE FIRECRACKER. The Fourth of July, from the point of view occupied by the American Smail Boy, is the Festival of he Firecracker. In great cities painful experience has led to the inhibition of the rites with which he loves to celebrate, but no matter how peremptory the police orders he contrives to evade or defy them with general impunity, and all over the land, during some eight and forty hours, the popping and banging proceed, to the inexpressible delight of the rising generation and the anguish and torment of nervous people. It is a curious fact that there exists but one parallel for the pyrotechnic patriotsm of the American Small Boy, and that must be sought in the oldest nation on the globe, as ours is the youngest. The people of the Middle Kingdom, the Chinese, as we call them, have for an incalentable period been attached to the same explosive form of demonstration. There is reason to believe that they invented ganpowder, not for military purposes, but for use in firecrackers. The Chinese ideas as to the employment of those confections would charm the American Small Boy who has been accustomed to let off crackers one by one, or at the most a pack at a time.

When John Chinaman's foot is on his native beath, and he wishes to celebrate something, he proceeds to lay in a provision of firecrackers sufficent to supply a small town in this country. Then, from the roof of his dwelling he rigs out certain poles, and from these poles he hangs arefully arranged pendants of crackers in such masses that they form banners, as it were, and reach from the roof to the ground. In arranging them targe crackers are inserted in rows at intervals-crackers of all sizes, in fact, from the little rattler to the big cannon cracker. When the bottom of one of these cracker-banners is touched off the result is surprising, and would fairly intoxicate the A. S. B. with joy. The noise that ensues is as the noise of battle. First there is the rapid, cracking roll of the file fire; then the field batteries strike in with their heavier note, and the din becomes louder and louder until it culminates with the bloming roar as of great siege gans. The Chinese are passionately fond of this kind of celebration. It seems to appeal to the human nature of the race, and it also seems to indicate that this uman nature is hardly a grown-up kind. The Thinese civilization is an arrested one. That people have never got away from their boyhood. Savages are all childish in many respects, and of course it is merely reversing the truth to say that all children resemble savages in certain tendencies

The love of pure noise is essentially childish and savage. Civilization has not yet altogether outgrown it, but has introduced modulation into the noise. We all find stimulation in the sound of military music, for example. The crash of the cymbals, the blare of the trumpet, the resonant tones of the drum, the shrill note of the fife, appeal to the latent savage in our The actual savage invents horrid noises wherewith to encourage himself and appal the adversary when he goes to war. The bloodcurding exercises of various fierce races and tribes attest the pains taken to perfect this kind of noise. Sature no doubt implanted this obstreperous tendency, and for the same reason that moved her in providing the lion and tiger with their terrible roaring apparatus. Some day the connection between patriotism and the firecracker will probably fail to be recognized. Some day the expression of pride of country through mere noise will be regardpersistence to the financial service of the cor- ed as unsatisfactory. Some day we shall coase to poration. Every housekeeper, every business view with entire approval a practice which brings man, knows by sad experience how useless it is into strong relief the survival of savage instincts probably during the life tenure of this generation, the Fourth of July will continue to be, in the estimation of the American Small Boy, the Festival of he Firecracker, and zest will be added to his celebration by the knowledge that it is forbidden, and by the attendant dangers, not only of personal mutilation, but of general incendiarism.

> The only time the Gladstonians had the heart to sing on Saturday night was "Bounte Dundee."

Republican and Democratic leaders of the House have one duty to perform without delay. If it is trae, as D-mocratic journals charge, that the official record of a roll-call in the House has been fraudulently altered, so that four members were officially reported in The Congressional Record as having voted when they did not vote, the responsibility for that piece of rascality must be fastened upon somebody. It will probably be the easier to get justice in this matter because there was no political end to serve by the fraud. The vote was on a non-political question, the appropriation for the Bartholdi statue, and the four members from New-York, Bitss, Felix and T. J. Campbell, and Mahoney, who are in fact officially reported as present and voting in The Congressional Record (page 6,732), were not present and did not vote at all, it is stated. Moreover, in order to get these four men into The Record by fraud, it was necessary to leave out four others who were present and voted, and one of these. Democratic ournals state, was Mr. West, a Republican member from New-York. It is not a personal question for Mr. West, or for either of the other members who have been wronged. The question is whether the printers or the reporters or the clerks of the House have been guilty of this fraud. One or the other ought to be punished. It would be strictly just for every Republican member to refuse to devote a dollar for the pay of printers, clerks or reporters until the responsibility is put where it

Fagin did not celebrate yesterday. He had his Fourth of July last week, when the Pan-Electric reports were handed in, and there was not enough left of him to be patriotic.

How many of the 178 members of the House who voted down the appropriation for carrying the ocean mails in American vessels on May 19 read the Deciaration of Independence yesterday? Do they still think that in peace we ought to surrender all that we should maintain in warf By their votes they withheld \$800,000 from American vessels for mail service, and thus approved the policy of paying \$75,000,000 annually in outward freights to foreign nations, chiefly to Great Britain, In thirty-eight years England has paid her steam lines \$117,000,000 in subsidy. In 1881 France paid over \$5,000,000 and Brazil over \$2,000,000 in subsidy.

PERSONAL.

A bust in marble of the late George P. Marsh has been placed in the Billings Library at Burlington, Vt. Coventry Patmore is described as a spare, active man, complexion. His manner and conversation are reserved, figures and pitched in a minor key.

Professor Oliver (mathematics), of Cornell University, will spend the summer at Concord, Mass. The young Princesses of Wales are expert tricycle

riders, doing sometimes forty or fifty miles a day. Senator Vest is eager to engage in a fishing match The Rev. Dr. Withrow, of the Park Street Church,

loston, was lately called to the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, one of the largest in that city, hav-ing over 2,300 members, but he declined. garments, but his wife's dresses are said to be quite too soulfully consumuate.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks will preach at Trinity Church, Boston, through July and August, and the

Judge Durham, First Controller of the Treasury, was narried the other day. He was, says The Boston Traveller, at his desk at work when one of his clerks entered. She was surprised to see him. "Why, Judge," she excialmed, "here you are at work on your wedding day. I hear you are to be married at half-past 3 o'clock, and here it is half-past 2." The Controller looked up and said in a very unconcerned manner, "Yes, I am to be marin a very unconcerned manner, "res, I am to be mar-red in an hour. I can finish this work in thirty min-utes and that will leave me just thirty minutes to dress and get to the house. You can rest assured that I will be there. The ceremony can't so on without me." The story that Judge Durhan intends to disallow the payment of a part of his own salary on account of un-ner-sary absence from his post during business hours is without foundation in fact.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Card is somewhat of a nov elty in journalism. It is not printed, but written on a postal card by its editor, Mr. William Page. It is published occasionally, and is "in favor of men's rights, es pecially American citizens' rights; is Republican in polities, Christian in religion, and in favor of Home Rule in the United States; . . . is in favor of reform within the party, and also in favor of honest money, pork, but ter, fish and lard," By dint of writing a very smal legible hand, Mr. Page manages to say a great deal in each issue.

The only possible way to protect the Civil Service rules at the Custom House is to behead Hedden Beattle to a jelly and bury Berry. O, yes, and thump

Thompson until he lets up on the strings. Thompson until he lets up on the strings.

"Do you know," said a bou vivant as he poured a liberal supply of Worcester sauce over his chop at the club this morning, "that this reiss was first introduced as a medicine?" The club man didn't know it. "It was though. It contains at least one of the most natseating drugs known, assaicotids, and the original formula was evolved by a noted physician for a notice patient, whose high living had impaired his digestion. An effort was made to disguise the drugs, and it is generally conceded that the attempt was successful, but they are there all the same." And the stream of information was interrupted while the drug-dreuhed chops were put where they would do the most good, no diminution of appetite following the revelation.—[Cheazo Mail.

The georgic of Indianagolis are becoming leadous of

The people of Indianapolts are becoming jealous of Paris and other great cities, and are clamoring for an exposition.

The students of Dublin University, have not only been hooting the two Parnellites who presumed to contest the two seats belonging to that institution of learning, but they attempted to mob and drive them from the district. This is hardly proof that the student in politics-at least in Dublin-has particularly clear ileas of the principles of toleration and manly freedom.

The famous Eau de Cologne was first put up as a pan-acea for all the lifs that flesh was here to. It was taken internally and used as a totion. At the house of the "original" maker, in the ancient city on the Ethine, is to be seen the old circulars and labels in Italian and French, setting fort the virtue of the cure-all. Its remetume, and as its sais for a mediciness, it was sold with-ed by takes, and stamps, and licenses, it was sold with-out any indication of its intended use, and is now an ex-ample of the survival of the fittest. I am told that even now it is used as a "tippie" by many French and English ladies.—[Unicago Mail.

This is certainly an iconoclastic age. Here is The Toconto Globe irreverently referring to the great Latin poet Horace, as "that old, gental, red-nosed toady and tuft-hunter." Pretty soon some one will be calling Cicero a ward politician and Ciesar a Fourth Ward boss. The old-line Democrats think that the Cleveland Ad-

ministration is like a frog. because you can never tell which way it is going to jump.

A big grinds one with a treadle has been introduced for the use of farmers, and the farmer's fourteen-year-old son now smiles when he sees his father going to work to put an eige on the old are. He knows that the old man, when he has to turn the blasted thing linself will

"Oh, heavens! What a look it was! A man about to be hanged; a duellist fighting to the death; a man, in short, in any position of awful strain, with the complex emotions of terror, hope and resolve, ought to have borne such a look as this. It was the observation of a second, but it brought home the abysmai depths of life or death, exultant joy or despair, that underlie the gayety and the blare, the bright dresses, the smiling women, the popping of champagne bottles and the vacuous noise Epsomrace course." It was merely the face of Archer, the jockey, on Ormonde, glancing backward at the horse that followed nim; and the artist responsible for this description was a writer in The Sheffild Independent. The horse reporters of America must look to their rhetorical laurels.

The ladies in Paris are said to be wearing live beetles and spiders on their hats and bonnets. Here is a suggestion for an answer to the question of the New-York housewife, "What shall we do with our Croton bugs!" A live Croton bug on a handsome bonnet would be rather picturesque when you got used to it; and then, perhaps,

" La!" exclaimed Mrs. Homespun, after reading several paragraphs under the heading, "Latre Sous, "they may call it entry news, if they want to; but it sounds to my ears a good deal more like sitchen gossip."

[Boston Transcript.

PROHIBITION FOES OF TEMPERANCE.

Sin: The advocates of temperance in New-

WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO IN NEW-JERSEY TO AID AND INTRENCH THE SALOONS. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Jersey say they must have a third party, because there is no hope, of anything being done by the Republican party. Do they ever think now little right they have to ask anything of the Republican party? Years ago they organized their third party and avowed that it was against the Republican party, and expected to build success only on its ruins. That was the start of the third party. And since then they have put rominations nto Senate and Assembly districts year after year - and if the districts were close, aided in the election of the Democratic candidates: if they were not the only result was a column of scattering votes. Even in Congressional districts where temperance could not be an issue, they have run candidates only to annoy and antagonize the Republican ticket. Let the real friends of temperance think what has been gained by this course. Nothing. Have they elected a single candidate of their own! Have they secured a single measure of temperance legislation? This is the record of temperance men as a third party. Look now at the record of temperance men in the Republican party-men who stand in the ranks of the party, and have been faithfully working to build up tem-

perance sentiment in that party.

A Local Option bill was before the last Legislature. It was passed by the Republican Senate; 22 votes were in its favor in the Assembly, 18 were from Republicansmore than half the 31 Republican mem sers of that body. These 18 members were elected in districts where Proabitionists can candidates against them, only to aid in the election of whiskey Democrats. What do these friends of prohibition propose for the future? To run prohibition candidates to defeat Republican candidates these very districts. They also propose to advance the cause of temperance by throwing the State Govern ment of New-Jersey into the bands of the Democratic parry, which in hes no disguise of its hostility to all temperance legislation. The Governor is to be elected for

ment of New-Jersey into the hands of the Demograne party, which in kes no disguise of its hostility to all temperance legislation. The Governor is to be elected for illine years; so are the Senators who are to be voted for to fill the vacancies next fail. Consider for a moment the offices and the power the Problibitionists will fous help to place in the possession of the Demogratic party, excluding all hope of temperance legislation for three years at least and probably more:

The Governor for three years; soven Senators, for terms of three years each, who will have votes in two elections for United States Senators; saxty ment ers of the Assembly; Secretary of State; Assistant Secretary of State; State Treasurer; State Controller; Actorney-General; a Chancellor, for seven years; two Vice-chancellors six Judges of the Supreme Court; three Judges; forty-six Lay Judges; seven District Court Judges; thurt-en Procecutors of the Floas; Chrik of the Supreme Court; tate Librarian; Chief of the Bareau of Labor Statis ies; two Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; three Ripatian Commissioners; five Commissioners of Pilotage; three members of the State Board of Health; three State Assessors; a State Prison Keeper.

Eesides these there are a large number of officials, some salaried and some shoss offices are mercity honorary, but all of whom have influence, such as Commissioners of Fisheries, surveyors General, and the managers, officials and employes of the State Reformatory, educational and charitable institutions; country Superintendents of Public Instruction, the Late military. duestional and charitable institutions; uperintendents of Public Instruction, the tate is

educational and charitable institutions; county Superintendents of Public Instruction, the late military officers, etc. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Law Judges and the Lay Judges, and the Prosecut as of the Picas, all have doties to perform, in connection with granting licenses for the sale of fluquor and in the prosecution and publishment of violators of the fluquor laws. And yet the Prohibitionists, if they can, will hand over to the Democratic party this whole basices of requisiting and restricting the fluquor tradic, jest because a majority in the Remodean party do not come up to their extreme notions of prohibition.

Most of the offices increase enumerated, as those that are to be flided by the Governor and Lecislature during the next three years, the greater number for five years. When the Democratic party intrenched behind all this patronage and power, is so small a State, does any same person be leve there could be any temperance legislation, however mild, in New Jersey for the next five years!

But what do the Prohibitionia leasters care! They say they are going to show their power—their power for evil. They boost that the conditions in New Jersey into year are so favorable for them that they will chainenge National attention by striking such a blow in New Jersey as will surely begin the disintegration of the republicar party. It would seem that the duty of genuine, housest temperance Republicans to stand firm in the party ranks was never plainer.

Treaton, N. J., June 23, 1886.**

PRINCE KARL.

At the Madison Square Theatre last night Mr. Richard Mansfield celebrated the seventy-fifth performance of "Prince Karl." Despite the unfavorable weather and cason a large audience was present and Mr. Mansfield Oscar Wilde seidom appears in public wearing mathetic | freshened up his gay and amusing characterization by

the introduction of a new musical sketch in place of the side Hotel," and was a collection of clever geme side Hotel, and was a collection of clever going of musical parody hung on a atring of laughable incidents in the vein of the late John Parry or
the elder Matthews. The audience seemed highly
pleased with the trifle, and the story of the young man
who was put into an inside room and kept alternately
looking into a dark closet to look for the dawn and wondering at the length of the night until asked "how
much longer he expected to sleep for \$31" was laughed
the artists.

MR ATKINS IN HOT WATER.

at heartily.

A POST TRADSRSHIP SCANDAL - QUEER REVELATIONS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The connection be

ween politics and an Indian tradership may not be apparent to everybody; but that it nevertheless exists is proved by the strange doings of the Hon. J. D. C. At kins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Ever since Senstor Jackson resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to accept a place on the bench, the eyes of Mr. Atkins have lovingly turned in the direction of the chair now temporarily occupied by ex Congressman Whitthorne. The commissioner has used his official position " for II it is worth " in view of the Seratorial contest in Tennessee which is to be decide t by the election of a legislature next fall. He has taken care, as Senator Vest de-clares, of his "impocupious and imporerished friends." in fennessee, to an extent which casts the performances of the most ambitious politician in this line far into the Mr. Vest may be prejudiced when talking of Mr. Atkins, for it must be difficult to him to forget that the Hon. Indian Commissioner was one of the Pan-Elect to statesmen who relieved him of his hard-carned cash in exchange for worthless stock. However, this is neither here nor there. What moved Mr. Vest to hold forth against Mr. Atkins's "imprecunious and improverished friends" was the appointment of S. M. Jack-on, a brother of the ex Senator, to an Indian tradership at the Klawa, Comanche and Wichita agency in the Indian Territory.

To show how little politics was considered in the ilean. sing of Indian traders under former Administrations, I may mention the fact that when Mr. Atkins came into office he found at this particular agency four traders, three of whom were Democrats. He promptly reissued licenses to the Democrats, but in the case of the Repubican he pursued a different course. The license of tue latter-he did business under the name of C A. Claveland & Co.—was to expire in January, 1886. Seven months previous to this, sometime in June, 1885. Mr. Atkins issued a license to S. M. Jackson of Tennessee. Jackson had neither capital nor ousiness experience. This was therefore rather strange on the part of the Indian Commissioner.

On July 9, of last year, Jackson presented himself at the store of A. C. Cleveland & Co., with the license in his pocket. To say that these gentlemen were taken aback would be to describe their feelings rather misliy, They had invested their whole capital in goods suitable for the Indian trade which, if removed elsewhere would have proved worthless. They had just completed the erection of a large storehouse at the cost of several thousand dollars, which would prove a total loss to them if they were compelled to give up business. Naturally they were alarmed at the prospect of being compelled o close their store. Mr. Jackson hemmed and hawel a good deal, but finally proposed a partnership. "Upon what terms f" demanded Mr. Cleveland. "Well," said Jackson slowly," Pil put in my license; you put up the capital and do all the work, and I'll take 50 per cent as capital and do all the work, and I'll take 50 per cent as my share of the profits." Mr. Cleveland indignantly refused to enter in any such agreement. Jackson gave him some time to consider the proposition; but Mr. Cleveland remained firm. He works a letter to the in that Commissioner, procesting against being "bled" in this manner, but received no reply. In the meanwhile, Jackson returned to Tennessee, where he tried to dispose of his icense. Nobody would take it. He then went to st. Louis where he attempted to enter into partnership with some men of means. Nobody would have anything to do with him. Mr. Cleveland, in the interval, began to hope that

after all he might be allowed to remain undisturbed in the possession of his trader's license; and it became necessary, therefore, to put the screws down on him nee more, in the interest of Jackson. Commissioner Atkins consequently wrote to Mr. Cleveland in October last, informing him that his ifcense would be cancelled upon expiration in January. The letter had not the desired effect, however. Mr. Clevelan I, instead of proving more yielding to the proposals of Mr. Jackson, wrote to the business houses in St. Leuis viere he was in the habit of purchasing his goods. These, in their turn, wrote to Senator Vest. If there is one good point about Vest, it is that he looks after the interess of his consilinents. "This a-d outrage," he exclaimed, when he read
the letters of his St. Louis friends, "I cannot countename; I don't care whose brother it is." And he forthwith went to see Commissioner Atkins. The latter
wanted to compromise, by getting Jackson to lower his
demands upon Cicveland, however, acting upon the principle
of millions for defence and not one cent for tribute,
declined the offer and employed counsel who had the
wade matter before the President, In a letter addressed
to the President, Mr. Cleveland's counsel inquired
whether Mr. Atkins was permitted to issue licenses to
irresponsible parties for the parpose of allowing them to
olackmail traders; for that Mr. Jackson's conduct
amounted to. The letter remained manswered beyond
a formal acknowledgment, by Colonel Lamout, of its
receipt. A second letter fared no better. In the meantime, Messrs, Cleveland & Co., had to saut up their store
at a heavy loss; new traders—bemograts, of course—
having been appointed in their place.

Not many years ago, General Belknap was driven out Vest, it is that he looks after the interes s of his consilt-

Not many years ago, General Belknap was driven out traderships a source of revenue to himself. cult to see wherein the pres nt case differs materially from that which disgraced Grant's Secretary of War While not himself, perhaps, the beneficiary of his of cial act. Mr. Atvins has allowed others to "bleed," not to call by a worse name, reputable traders; for there are other cases which equal this in character, and which it is said will be fully exposed before the senate conneities now having the matter under consideration. I shall refer to them at another time.

JONES CAN'T HELP IT.

JONES CAN'T HELP IT.

From The None York Sun.
We are sorry for it, our Poor Jones, is really an awful
liar. The two branenes of the Telephone Committee
have not made him out a bit worse than he makes aims
self out of his own accord. Perhaps it is his nature and

TWO GARLANDS BREAK DOWN ALIKE.

TWO GARLANDS BREAK DOWN ALIKE.

By one of those sunction coincidences so full of portent to the superstitions mind, a race-acree at the Washington Park named Garland broke down on the track on the very day that the Democrate formulated their Pau-Electric Teaport whitewashing the Attorney-General. O course tour may be nothing in it. But thousands of specialors who saw the racer hobbs by on three less were reminded of the wretered condition the fan Electric lavestication has left air. Garland in. Everybedy concurred in the opinion that he should be sent to he Housing Hill stable. There was more sympathy expressed for the broken-down race-house than for the broken-down Attorney-General.

THAT POOR LAND COMMISSIONER From The Washington Hatchel.

"Sparks must be in a practy bas fluancial condition,"
and Congressman Reed reflectively.

said Congressman Reed reflectively.

"Why?" asked a bystanier.
"He's met with so many reverses, you know," replied
the Maine statesman sadiy. A STAIN THAT WILL NOT WASH OUT.

Washington Letter to The Nice Fork World.

To be Boylest does not help a reputation once selled with Pan-Electric dirt.

with Pan-Electric dirk.

HILL THE TRUE DESIGNATIC LEADER.

From The New-York World (Down)

The narrow escape of two Democracy from defeat in 1884 was due to the fact that a large and important body of Democrat-turned from Mr. Cleveland, some to General Butler and some to Mr. Blaine. Would a Democrate Convention, it held to-morrow, come to the conclusion that the statwart Democratic defection from Mr. Cleveland would be less now than it was in 1884; that the great labor and Irish-America Democrate vote would be less likely to prefer Mr. Blaine to Mr. Cleveland now than it dot than I Am if the Judgment of the Convention should fail to reach such a conclusion would not its wisdom point out the expediency of selecting a candilate who would solidly units the Defecting a candilate who would solidly units the Democracy and prevent any of its natural alines from colar over to the enemy! . . Would not Governor David Bl. Hill be a more probable nomines than Mr. Teveland Governor Bill carried this State last year by a plurally more tima ten times larger than that secured by Mr. Cleveland in the preceding year's Presi lent election. His success was due to the fact that he satisfied the Democratic party and received its solid support. The Federal patronace was still in Republican lands and the Administration was passive. The Muzwumps who supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and had large influence with his Administration opposed tovernor Hill and made a determined effort to defeat han, claiming without foundation, no doubt, but with persistency, that their course met the approval of the Pressent, that their course met the approval of the Pressent, that their course met the approval of the Fressent, that their course met the approval of the Fressent, that their course met the approval of the Fressent, that their course met the approval of the Fressent, that their course met the approval of the Fressent, that their course met the approval of the Fressent, the this administration of the first the formatic supports.

CHICKENS THAT MAY CO IE HOME TO ROOS

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The flippant, sneering, insulting and bratal vetoes of President Cloveland will return to plague their in-

THE WORKINGMAN'. CONCENTION.

"What has been no of that business prosperity guaranteed to workingmen by Democratic speakers in 1884!" inquires THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, Easily emough auswered. Gone where Democratic promises uniformly go-where the woodbine twineth.

RICH MEN'S SONS IN COLLEG

"With these changes have come others that we regret. Among them the increase in luxury and extravagance is to be immended. If ican say one word to strengthed the feeling of the alumni against this pernicous increase, I shall feel that I nave not come here in vait to easy. I say that the some of the rich ought to come here in vait to be taught habits of economy and carefulness just as too be taught habits of economy and carefulness just as the some of the poor. I say that the fathers who are senting their some here with an unfathers who are senting their some here with an unfathers who are senting their some here with an unfathers who are senting their some here.

It is simple rot to say that the President's princip have been betrayed. On the contrary, they have be pericetly carried out, and Mr. Hedden was Hubert Thompson's agent, who was Mr. Cleveland's agent doing it. MR. CLEVELAND'S CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.